In the first of the letters printed below, Thurlow Weed gives his reasons for believing that the course of events has fully justified the views expressed by him upon the silver question in former letters to THE TRIBUNE. He believes that a great change has taken place in public sentiment upon this subject, asserts that resumption could not have been accomplished except for the Silver bill, and points out what he regards as the past mistakes and the present duty of the Republican party. The letter which follows this is from the author of the recent remarkable article on silver, in The Contemporary Review, and is forwarded to THE TRIBUNE by the writer's very good friend and correspondent Mr. George Walker. It deserves careful attention as the utterance of one of the most conspicuous of the English agitators for the revival of the double standard in Great Britain. The extract from The London Times attributes the recent rise of silver in London to a change in the policy of the German Government, looking to a bimetallic standard in that country.

LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED.

A GREAT CHANGE OF SENTIMENT RESPECTING SIL VER-THE INEVITABLE FAILURE OF RESUMP-TION WITHOUT IT-SILVER DEMONETIZED TO INCREASE THE PURCHASING POWER OF GOLD-EX-SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S FRANK ADMISSIONS -DUTY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I break a long silence to express the hope that the opponents of a silver standard have profited by experience and reflection. All the arguments and prophecies of evil urged against silver by the press, by capitalists and in a Presidential veto have proved unfounded and fallacious, and something should have been learned from such suggestive lessons. If now I venture to speak with some confidence on this subject, it is because all I have previously written has been vindicated by results. It was vehemently urged by the metropolitan press, by the London correspondent of The World, and by bankers, that the remonetization of silver would precipitate the return of avalanches of Government bends from Europe, occasioning great loss to our moneyed institutions. My reply to this was, that in view of the fact that large amounts of unemployed American capital were seeking investments, the return of six per cent Government seenrities would prove beneficial rather than injurious I added that we could afford to take at reduced rates all the Government bonds that foreigners would send home. This sentiment, obnoxious as it then was, subsequently found general approval. Not only the press, but the President, recently referred to the fact that the bonds formerly beld in Europe were now owned by our own citizens as an occasion for general congratulation.

It was also vehemently asserted and reiterated that the remonetization of silver would stop the sale of Government four per cent bonds. A high Government efficial, assuming that such would be the effect, proceeded to calculate the millions which the Government would lose by arresting the exchange of Government sixes for Government four per cent bonds. And yet, notwithstanding the dreaded remonetization of silver, the four per cent refunding has been steadily and increasingly progressing until the Government has saved four times as many millions as the opponents of silver claimed would be lost by its remonetization.

SILVER ESSENTIAL TO RESUMPTION. I insisted that by remonetizing silver and utilizing legal-tenders, resumption without contraction or suffering would be accomplished. What was then prediction is now history. Had not the Silver bill become a law by overriding the Presidential vete, there would have been no resumption, nor should we now be cheered by the promises and prospects of returning prosperity. An attempt to resume on a gold basis would have failed disastrously. On the other hand, the Secretary of the Treasury, by accepting the aid of silver and legal-tenders, has worked out resumption under auspices insuring banks and a Presidential veto. Silver and greenbacks have been persistently stigmatized and ridiculed. A few weeks before the last election, at a Republican meeting in Cooper Institute, its chairman exhibited a worthless Continental paper dellar, authorized by a Continental Congress to subsist the Army of the Revolution, as an argument and admonition against greenbacks. That demonstration against "soft money" was supplemented by the orator of the evening, who exhibited a worthless Confederate bank note to prove that legal-tender Notes not only inflated the currency but would lead to repudiation. In this those gentlemen simply reflected the sentiments of our leading journal-Happily for the Republican party, that hard money exposition was followed by another Cooper Instiute gathering, where Secretary Evarts repaired the blunders by an enlightened financial speech in which the character and value of the greenback currency to the country and the people were ably

In view of the historical fact that silver has been "money current" with the merchants throughout the world from the dawn of civilization until it was stealthily demonstized by Congress in 1873, the course pursued by the Republican press and party is incomprehensible. While the Constitution recognizes with equal emphasis silver and gold as metalprecious, and imposes upon Congress the duty of coining silver and gold dollars of equal value, the Republican press and the leaders of the Republican party persistently and obstinately oppose and denounce silver in any and every form.

Heretofore, when questions affecting the public welfare were brought to the consideration of Congress, Whigs and subsequently Republicans were found in sympathy with the people. Every great interest during the last fifty years had zealous and efficient supporters in Clay, Webster, Seward and their enlightened colleagues. Ours has ever, until now, been the party of protection. That policy has made us, as a Nation, prosperous and wealthy. The protection given by Congressional laws to our products and industries enables us to supply foreign markets with manufactures for which we were formerly indebted to Europe, securing a large balance of trade in our favor. But now, when Providence has supplied an inexhaustible element of wealth, we repudiate it, and in doing so violate the Constitution of the United States.

SILVER VINDICATED ABROAD.

Dark, however, as has been the delusion in regard to silver, light is beginning to dawn. The Latin League against silver is broken. Italy has or is about to remonetize silver. England, too, is finding that there are two sides to the question. The silver problem has arrested the attention of the merchants of Liverpool, the largest commercia city of the world. The injurious effect of the loss of silver upon that metropolis led to the appointment of a highly intelligent committee of merchants whose exhaustive researches led to the adoption of the following, among other resolu-

That the recent shrinkage in value of the world's silver money, measured in gold, is very large, and there is every reason to fear that with the prospect before us the depreciation will continue to increase.

That the serious dimunition of the world's money, caused by the disuas of sliver, may, in the future, lead to frequent panies through an inadequate supply of gold for the world's wants.

The committee subsequently appointed by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce consisted of merchants, bankers and scientists. Though its labors are not yet concluded, a partial report has been submitted, from which the following im-

portant facts are taken : Whereas the supply of sliver from the mines of the duced to less than £19,000,000 of gold, while silver is also falling off and may now be taken at about £13,500,000.

The London Contemporary Review for April, 1879, contains a very able vindication of silver as a money standard, written by Stephen Williamson, an eminent Liverpool merchant. Mr. Williamson proves by figures, facts and arguments that the demonetization of silver has had a disastrous effect upon the commercial, manufacturing and laboring interests of the nations deprived of 50 per cent of their "purchasing power." If Mr. Williamson's article could be republished and generally read in this country, it would correct errors, remove prejudices and create a wholesome public sentiment. The following extract shows how conclusively this writer disposes of objections to silver:

Objections to bi-metallism are sometimes made on the ground that perhaps there may be a very large development in the production of one of the metals and not of the other. Our answer is—the more the better for world. It matters not whether the color be white or yellow. Both are "money," and the world has ample room for the employment of much more money than it yet possesses. It is sometimes urged as an objection to our views that as this is a question of "supply and demand," we somehow contravene the principles of free trade in our contention. To this objection we reply that it is entirely a question of law, and not of demand and supply. Where law prevents the use of a metal is the monetary avisem of any country there can be no demand for it, exceut for manufacturing purposes. The uniociples of free trade were rather contravened by the innovators who fostered the propaganda for a universal gold currency in Europe, the injury caused by whose trachings we are now seeking to counteract by this plea for a return to the world's old conservative method of basing its currencies on both the precious metals, gold and silver. Objections to bi-metallism are sometimes made on the

Other reliable statistics prove that the relative quantities of gold and silver, even in our own country, are constantly approximating. The Nevada mines, it has been ascertained, produce silver and gold in about equal proportions, the silver bullion containing from one-fifteenth to one-sixteenth part in gold. This confirms the early view I took of the question, namely, that Providence in its munificent wisdom supplies the world with the precions metals in quantities sufficient to advance the interest and to promote the welfare of our race. Nor will that Providence tolerate wanton violations of its law. Nations cannot with impunity strike out of existence one of the two money standards which harmoniously existed from the beginning of civilization. Silver is the single standard in more than half of the numerical world, and until recently was equally with gold a standard with the other half. Will sensible, reflecting men say or think that fifty per cent of the coin by which products are measured and labor is rewarded can be arbitrarily obliterated without violently and disastreasty affecting the prosperity and welfare of the human family The answer to this question is already coming to us in the financial reverses of the Latin States; in the paralysis of business throughout the manufacturing districts of England, and in the wails of distress from their operatives. Nor are we exempted from the injurious effects of the partial demonetization of silver-effects aggravated in the repudiation of silver by our banks. How long, after the American people learn that the prices of their manufactured and mechanical articles and implements, their agricultural products and of their daily labor are to be ruthlessly diminished, expressly and avowedly to increase the purchasing power of gold, will this great wrong be endured?

EX-SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S CONVERSION. The most gratifying change, however, comes to ns in a lecture recently delivered by the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury. who is generally recognized as an authority upor financial questions. After strugg'ing so long I experience a grateful sense of relief to find my views adopted by a gentleman whose opinions cannot fal to arrest attiention at home and abroad. In the second of a series of lectures delivered by Mr. Mc-Culloch at Cambridge, Mass., he devotes his best thoughts to the silver question The Boston Advertiser, in which I find a report of the lecture, says:

In closing, Mr. McCullech referred to the fact that he had beld and expressed views contrary to those given in his lecture. He had given the subject much careful dudy, resolved to go where his convictions led, regardess of any opinions he might have formed or expressed, twas not pleasant to be obliged to acknowledge publicly a charge of our line as a very leavest of the conviction of the convergence of the co It was not pleasant to be obliged to acknowledge pub-hely a change of opinion on so very important a subject, but he consoled himself with the reflection that there was but little in constancy. It was better to be right

This is alike courageous and creditable. Would that some of our influential journalists, by whom the public mind has been misled, like ex-Secretary McCulloch, revise and review their opinions and utterances on this subject. In answer to the arguments that silver was demonstized because intrinsically it was less valuable than gold, Mr. McCulloch made a statement of the value of silver as compared with that of gold at the price in London each year from 1857 to 1878, from which it appeared that the prosperity and welfare of the country. All this from 1857 to 1873 the silver dollar of 41212 grains the prosperity and welfare of the press, the leclined rapidly, till in 1878 it was only worth 86 cents. In seventeen years during the period referred to silver was more valuable than gold; for five years less valuable.

Those who read my former letters on this subject will remember that I gave as a reason for maintaining a double standard that silver and gold were both needed to promote and preserve the industrial and commercial interests and relations of the business world. Here again I am sustained by Secretary McCulloch, who says:

Secretary McCulloch, who says:

It is very obvious that there is not gold enough in the world for the demands of trade without such an increase of its value as would reduce the price of everything measured by it from thirty to forty per cent, while at the same time the burden of debt would be increased to the same ratio. The universal demonstization of it must, therefore, be regarded as impracticable. It could not be demonstized by other nations, as it has been by Germany, without consequences too serious to be contemplated. If there were no debts to be paid in a currency more valuable than that in use at the time they were contracted, the gold standard might be so cievated as to make gold equal to the wants of mankind without prejudice to anybody or any interests, except that it as to these to anybody or any interests, except that would diminish foreign trade. But as the world covered all over with debts, so great an appreciation the value of gold as that which would result from t general disuse of silver would be overwhelming

These words are most fitly spoken. Seldom, indeed, have I seen great truths more clearly and forcibly expressed. That "Higher Law" appealed to by Governor Seward was never more manifestly or munificently displayed than in providing in just and due proportions silver and gold as standards by which the products and industries of the world have been and must be measured. Men may embarrass, obstruct and disobey, but they cannot nullify, repudiate or repeal Divine laws.

THE PURPOSE TO INCREASE THE PURCHASING POWER OF GOLD,

The Latin League happily disclosed its purpose in its demonetization of silver. "That purpose was to merease the purchasing power of gold." The effect produced so far has been disastrons to labor. In Germany, where the gold standard was expected to work financial wonders, business is paralyzed, and the distress is so general that serious popular outbreaks are only restrained by military power. Her policy has proved so injurious that Prince Bismarck has stopped the sale of silver. In Holland, for the first time in centuries, there have been heavy and disastrous financial and commercial failures. The lemonetization of silver, therefore, is working evil rather than good to the Governments trying the experiment of increasing the purchasing power of The raid against silver was prompted here, as in

Germany, to increase the purchasing power of gold. Capitalists desired and determined to maintain a large premium on gold. The holders of our six per cent bonds at home and abroad paid for them in "soft money." The "purchasing power of gold." was practically demonstrated by capitalists who purchased our bonds at 30 and 40 per cent below gold par. Interest was then demanded in gold. bearing a premium of from 15 to 20 per cent above National bank notes and legal-tenders. The capitalists struggled hard, aided by the press, to prolong a financial policy which made the rich richer and the poor poorer. But, thanks to the unanimity of the West and to the firmness of Congress, that purpose was finally defeated. The Shylocks who demanded their " pound of flesh " were again taught the salutary lesson that in exacting the penalty "nominated in their bond" no blood must be shed. To the objection that the existing Silver law is defective in not authorizing the coinage of silver dollars equal in value to the gold dollar, I answered then, and answer pow, the fault and the responsibility rest upon the Representatives and Senators from New-York and New-England and upon the National Administration. All these influences were actively

in harmony with the press, a strongly perverted and prejudiced public sentiment was created. It was in the power, at any moment, of Republican Senators after the Bland bill reached that chamber, to have made it in all respects what it should have been. They could have made the silver dollar what the Constitution contemplates and directs, of equal value with the gold dollar, and could have so regulated the whole question of bullion and coin as to unify and to strengthen the two standards. But those Senators sat doggedly in their seats, not caring, I suppose, to be stigmatized as "Inflationists," or to subject themselves to ridicule for favoring the "dollar of the daddies," or participating in the "silver craze." Senator Blaine opened his eyes to the importance of the question, but as his efforts were not seconded, he not only subsided, but when Congress adjourned, informed friends in this city that he was on his way to Maine to "fight" Greenbackers. That "fight" cost Mr. Hale, an able and useful Republican member, his seat in the House of Representatives. That "fight" in Maine and other States, aided by the President's "Civil Service" and Southern policies, cost the Republican party its ascendency in the United States Senato. That "fight," unless leading Republican journals and Republican members of Congress come very and to strengthen the two standards. But those Senaand Republican members of Congress come very soon to their senses, may cost our defeat at the approaching election in Ohio and New York. The Kepublican party has lost much and gained nothing

Republican party has lost much and gained nothing by its warfare on greenbacks.

The Democracy, by its abortive Potter Committee investigations and its worse than abortive extra session of Congress, has thrown away its Presidential opportunity. It is possible that the Republican party may fall to profit by the blunders of their opponents. It is possible that this silver question may assume aspects fatal to the otherwise almost certain chance of electing a Republican President in 1880. I carnestly hope that this great calamity may be averted. The danger to which I refer consists in arraying the Republican party against silver as one of the two standards of value. This has been done, in the face of the fact, now acknowledged by distinguished financiers in England and by McCulloch, "that there is not gold enough in the face of the more instructive fact avowed by the world to represent its business interests; and its face of the more instructive fact avowed by the Latin League, that silver was demonetized for the purpose of increasing the purchasing power of gold. In proportion to the increase of the purchasing power of gold will the value of our agricultural groducts and our manufactured articles diminish. The question resolves itself, therefore, into a conflict between Capital and Labor. This conflict has been between Capital and Labor. This conflict has been going on for more than a year. The banks refused to receive silver except as a special deposit. This, with the constant denunciations of silver by the press, keeps it below par, subjecting those in whose hands it accumulates to inconvenience, annoyance and loss. When it comes to be understood that the labor of the country is thus oppressed to increase the purchasing power of gold, a storm of popular indignation will be aroused, which will not be repressed uptil the purchasing power of silver is ppeased until the purchasing power of silver is adde equal to that of gold.

THE MISTAKE AND THE DUTY OF THE REPUBLICAN

PARTY. To the accusation that the present silver dollar is worth only 87 cents there is a ready answer. New-York and New-England, through their press, their banks and their Representatives, were uncompromisingly opposed to the silver dollar in any and every form. Senator Allison, aided by his Silver bill in several important respects, could not, without the support of New-York and New-England Senators, make it what it ought to have been. If, therefore, we have a clipped instead of a full silver dollar, it is our own fault. It is still in the power of New-York and New-England to restore the money standards under which our country and people were prosperous and happy for more than three-quarters of a century. The Republican press and party have simply to take the affirmative side of the silver question. Resumption was reached, and so far has been maintained, by the wisdom and firmness of the Secretary of the Trensury in availing himself of legal-tenders and silver to meet the demands upon the Treasury. An attempt to resume with a single standard would have signally failed. This pleasant experience, from which National prosperity is being gradually restored, ought to conquer prejudices against silver. The praiseworthy example of ex-Secretary McCulloch, in frankly acknowledging a change of views upon this important question, will, it is hoped, induce others to review their opinions. The Democracy committed a grave error in forcing an extra session of Congress. Instead of backing down gracefully when their error was discovered, they waited to be knocked down twice by Presidential vetoes, and are now "coming up to the scratch very groggy" to be floored a third time. Meantime our friends content themselves with fighting Bland's, Warner's and other Silver bills. In former and better days, first Whigs and then Republican statesmen inaugurated financial

Government to resume specie payrents.

It is urged with much effect that we cannot maintain the double standard while other Governments with which we have business relations reject silver. To this I answer that, as the largest silver produc-To this I answer that, as the largest silver broduc-ing country in the world, we ought not to take the lead in rejecting it. Silver constitutes a large part of our National wealth. It is no less our duty than our interest to use it as it has been used by civi-lized nations through all time. The refusal to do so evinces a lack of both wisdom and parriotism. Silver is the only important interest which is worse than neglected. Both political parties ignore it. than neglected. Both political parties ignore it. The Republican party, or rather its leaders and leading journals, evince a special heatility to silver. I marvet that no one of the prominent men in Washington who are credited with Presidential aspirations have not discovered that by increasing the purchasing power of silver and thereby hastening our return to National prosperity they would render a service to the country which would be gratefully appreciated and abundantly rewarded.

THE PLACE OF SILVER IN HISTORY. Secretary Sherman, whom I have known and esteemed as a rising man from his entrance into Congress, displayed so much courage, wisdom and fldelity in accomplishing and maintaining resumption that I confidently anticipated his powerful aid in preserving the bi-metallic standard, And yet in his recent Ohio speech, in which he discussed the financial question fully, gold and gold only was remembered. He forgot, or did not think proper to say, that without the aid of silver resumption would have been a failure. The occasion was one, in view of the concerted efforts to depreciate not only the intrinsic value of silver but to excite a popular prejudice against it, to remind the people that silver was the money with which Abraham purchased a burial ground for his wife; that silver was the money of the Psalmists and Prophets of the Old Testament and that of the Saviour and his Apostles; that silver was the money for which Joseph was sold by his brethren to the Egyptians; that silver was the money received by Judas for the betrayal of his Master; that silver is recognized as money by all ancient and modern writers, including Shakespeare, Burns, Johnson, Scott, Macaulay and

But although disappointed in the speech of the present Secretary of the Treasury, in which I expected to find a vindication of the double standard. console myself with the following explicit and comprehensive expression of opinion by Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury:

Upon the whole, it seems to be most advisable, as have need observed, not to attach the unit exclusively to other of the metals, because it cannot be done tually without destroying the office and character of one of them as money, and reducing it to the situation of mere merchandise. * To annul the use of either of the metals is to abridge the quantity of circulating medium, and is liable to all the objections which arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full with the ovils of a scanty circulation.

This was written in 17001.

This was written in 1792 by Alexander Hamilton who was then inaugurating the financial system which gave stability to the currency for more than three-quarters of a century. If the father of our financial policy were here now to utter the senti ments just quoted, he would be stigmatized as an "inflationist" and placed in the silver craze category, AN INTERNATIONAL SILVER CONGRESS.

There are intimations from Washington and from London that another International Silver Conference is contemplated. It is even said that the Secretary of State has taken or will soon take the initiatory steps required for concerted action Should another conference be called, it is to be hoped that parliamentary usages will not again be disregarded in the appointment of commissioners. Under the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress, gold and silver are our money standards. Our commissioners should be wellstandards. Our commissioners should be well-known and reliable friends of the bi-metallic standard—men, for example, like William S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, Henry C. Carey, of Philadeiphia, Thomas W. Olcott, of Albany, or, since his recent frank avowals, ex-Secretary McCulloch. To these antagonized against silver, and working as they did

names might be added those of the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary of State.

New-York, June 12, 1879.

AN ENGLISH VIEW. LETTER FROM MR. WILLIAMSON, THE WELL-KNOWN BI-METALLIST OF LIVERPOOL, TO AN ENGLISH San Francisco, Cal., 5 June, 1879.

SAMUEL SMITH, esq. MY DEAR SIR: Since my arrival in the United States I have had many opportunities of discussing the silver question with intelligent men of business. and with very few exceptions I have found them to be convinced of the necessity for the remonetization of silver on a fixed ratio to gold. In other words, the almost universal public opinion amongst business men is in

favor of bi-metallism.

The apparent unwillingness of the press, and of many public men to declare themselves in favor of our views, has resulted from an oversensitiveness lest they should be subjected to the stigma (fostered by the English press) of desiring to pay their debts in a depreciated metal—of virtually favoring repudiation—and of playing into the hands of the owners of silver mines. The accu-sations hurled against the advocaces of remonetization in the United States by our press-partially recebbed by their own-have largely acted as deterrants. They have conduced to the adoption of very imperfect and stilted legislation as to the colunge of silver, and have done much harm. Of late, however, here as in England, the public sentiment in favor of bt-metallism if carried into effect by accord amongst the leading monetary powers, has grown rapidly, and men are not deterred us they were from avowing their opinions. You may have seen in the newspapers that ex-Secretary McCuiloch recently avowed himself to be a bi-metallist in a lecture delivered

to Harvard University. I have just seen the resolutions of the directors Manchester Chamber of Commerce and regret to find them in antagonism to our views. I see, however, that the attendance was very small when these adverse resolutions were adopted, and that the views of the banking fraternity have prevailed over those which I am sure largely permeate the mercantile and manufacturing portions of the community. The resolutions are weak and egoistic. The first ignores the wants of the world and the practice of nations for generathous past to use both gold and silver as money, and simply takes refuge in a selfish astheticism in favor of gold as the more valuable metal. The secresolution is contr dictory and totally opposed to the arguments addressed on our side-arguments which so which speaks lightly of the evils we are suffering from as simply a " temporary inconvenience!" is an insult to the common sense of merchants engaged in trade with silver using countries-Manchester's largest cas-

We have never maintained that the fall in silver was n itself very disastrous, and that a rise in price was the only idea to be ardently pursued. At present I suppose the rise may be almost as perplexing as the fall was. What we maintained is that these fluctuations are most injurious to commerce, and that they cannot be prevented while silver is discarded as money by the leading monetary powers. They can only be prevented Western colleagues, although amending the Bland by the adoption of bi-metalic legislation on

the part of these powers. The friction at present is intolerable, and must be most detrimental to our commerce. . . . When our country and our commerce are suffering so it fills one with a measure of indignation to read of those insular prejudices which add so greatly to the existing friction and tend so much to the perpetuation and extension of the present distress.

Perhaps you may not have noticed the very serious inution in the supply of the preclous metals in Callforma this year as compared with last i The following sa statement of the gold and silver production of the mines reporting to The Bulletin here, including all the

Mines. 1878. Mines. 28 84,849,800 32 28 4,580,000 32 30 4,928,490 35 25 4,161,400 39 \$8,774,400 \$18,120,500 Totals. The following is the analysis of the April produ or 1879:

\$2,437,300 as above It will thus be seen that the relative production of the wo metals in California remains very much in the former proportions of about one-half gold and one-half former proportions of about one-mail good and one-mail silver. There is therefore nothing in this to account for the present rise in the price of silver as measured in gold. Eclarive production it is evident has had nothing to do with it. Monetary legislation or the prospect of it may have caused the rise—but nothing except inter-national accord can now render silver money interna-tionally serviceable, and I trust that our Government may be now addressing themselves to the proper ad-lastment of the question.

into the White House was one of paramount importance. The Administration in consultation with its friends in Congress should have prepared and introduced a financial bill or bills concentrating the money strength of the country, to enable the Government to resume specie payre ents.

It is urged with much effect that we cannot maintain the double standard while at the construction of the connection in this concentry. Many at a cannot may at a can our Sliver Commission in 1876, was altogeth exasgerated and erroneous. It only forced up to market price of the Bonanza mines and added to tweath of Bonanza speculators and millionaires withen sold largely at extremely fish prices. From all can learn there may be a considerable development mining industry and production in Colorado, and also Arizona, very shortly, but such contingencies has nothing to do with the question as to the necessity otherwise for the continued internationaluse of both cand sliver as money. If the world answers that question in the affirmative it must then proceed on the line of extendibiling a fixed ratio between the two torms. tion in the affirmative it must tuen proceed on the lines of establishing a fixed ratio between the two, totally irrespective of the problematical variations and viciositudes of mining industries and production. Our contention is amply borne out that nothing has occurred to cause any departure from the old ratio of 15½ to 1 except the unwise acts of Legislators and the stolind difference of English financiers, bankers and statisticians. Believe me, my dear sir, yours very truly A. Williamson.

CAUSES OF THE RECENT ADVANCE. THE POLICY OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AF PECTING THE SILVER MARKET.

From The London Times of yesterday.

One of the main causes of the rise in silver

One of the main causes of the rise in silver was the publication of a letter to the Under Secretary of State for India giving the views of Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador to Berlin, in regard to Germany's coinage policy. The letter confirms the amouncement of the German Government's determination not to sell any more silver at present. The letter further states that the German Government has £10, 000,000 in silver on hand, which will increase during the suspension of sales; and it is added on the authority of Lord Odo Russell that it is generally believed by financial men in Germany that the Government is preparing to introduce and adopt the double standard, as in France. This news may be quite correct, for the economic vagaries of the German Government in all directions are unknown quantities, and we may be prepared to accept the perpetration of any folly after what the past few years have revealed. Still it would be well to receive this news with caution for more reasons than one. The belief of financial men in Germany is hardly sufficient ground on which to come to the conclusion that silver will be remonetized forthwith. As a whole, however, the tendency of the extracts contained in the Parliamentary paper, where this letter appears, is to show that a recovery in the value of silver is quite probable. That Germany will cease to sell this papears, is to show that a recovery in the value of silver is quite probable. That Germany will cease to sell this papears, is to show that a recovery in the value of silver is quite probable. That Germany will cease to sell this papear, is to show that a recovery in the value of silver is quite probable. That Germany will cease to sell this papear, is to show that a recovery in the value of silver is quite apparat from any question of a double standard, and in the end may not have much more to say. The production of silver, moreover, has been far less in proportion to gold than is popularly supposed, and the sell production of bi-metallisism for England have allow

allowed for.
All this fully justifies the opinion that the deprecia All this fully justifies the opinion that the deprecia-tion of sliver has been undaily great, but it by no means follows that an immediate and great rise is to take place. The tesson taught by the recent experiments with India Council drafts should not be so lightly for-gotten. While these drafts are kept small in amount, sil-ver advances in price, but the moment they increase to anything like the level of the requirements of the Indian Government the market gives way. This state of things must, to some extent, continue whatever the Intentions of the German Government may be, and whatever the relative production of silver and gold, as long as the amount of India Council de-mands to meet home payments nearly equals or exceeds mands to meet home payments nearly equals or exceeds what the excess of the export trade of ludia can cover. It cannot be too often relievated that therein lies the true difficulty of the silver question.

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

HAVANA, June 12.-The steamer City of New-York arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, bring-ing advices from the City of Mexico to the 2d Justant. The Mexican Congress adjourned on May 31. The Te-huantepec Railway bill passed. The Palmer and Sullivan and the Sonora applications for railway concessions were not reported from the committees to which they had been referred. It was rumored that Senor Zamaona had resigned, but nothing authentic was known. chor Pablo Macedo was mentioned as probable Minis ter of Public Works to place of Senor Riva Palacio, resigned. There was great alarm in Yucatan over a threatened invasion of Indians, who mustered 5,000 armed men. No cases of yellow fever were reported in armed men. No cases of yellow lever were reported in Vera Cruz when the steamer sailed, and there was no interference with travel. Seflor Llanos Alcaras, editor of the Spanish journal La Colonia Espanola, had been fereibly expelled from the Republic on the charge of conspiring against the Government. He has since ar-rived in Havana and sailed for New-York.

The hen which has been putting in three weeks' time over a lump of chaik and a broken teacup came off the nest yesterday to learn if there was any new gossip in the neighborhood.—¡Detroit Free Progs.

THE FALL OF SLAVERY.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN ABOLITIONIST. BY OLIVER JOHNSON.

The abolition of slavery in the United States is an event of the past, and the generation now coming upon the stage will know no more of the struggles it cost or of the men and women by whose toil and sacrifices it was brought about than can be found in a chapter of history but imperfectly written as yet, or than they may be able to gather from the private recollections of the now venerable actors who are rapidly disappearing from the field on which their triumphs were won. The war in which the great conflict was brought to its final culmination, and in which such mighty moral and material forces were engaged, will be duly celebrated in history but the moral and political agitations that preceded and led up to that event, and the men and women who took a conspicuous and honorable part therein, are far less likely to receive from posterity the tribute due to their courageous devotion to the cause of justice and liberty. The lines of this picture are growing fainter day by day, and soon every hand that can retouch them will be moulder ing in the dust. As one who took a constant, though modest part in those agitations, from their feeble beginning to their triumphant conclusion, I have undertaken, by request of the Editor of THE TRIB-UNE, to give its readers the benefit of some of my recollections of the events of that time and of the nctors therein.

All great changes in human affairs spring from causes whose workings may be traced, with more or less distinctness, to a remote past. Slavery being a very ancient institution, it was not left to America to make the first protest against it. There was not and there could not be any originality in the American Anti-Slavery movement. The principles involved were as old as humanity itself, and had had their champions and martyrs long before the discovery of the New World. During the colonial period of our history, and for some years after the adoption of the Constitution, there was a strong current of opposition to slavery. The discussions that preceded the Revolutionary War, involving as they did the fundamental principles of human liberty, could not but remind all thoughtful persons of the guilt and shame of slaveholding. The Declaration of Independence, though adopted for no such purpose, virtually set the seal of condemnation upon slavery as a system at war with human nature and the law of God. In lifting up that beacon-light before the world, the American people challenged the judgment of mankind upon their shameful inconsistency in making merchandise of human flesh. The sting of "the world's reproach around them burning" was keenly felt by many of the most eminent statesmen, divines and philanthropists of that day. Franklin, Rush, Hamilton and Jay; Hopkins, Edwards and Stiles; and Woodman, Lay and Benezet, among the Quakers, deserve benerable mention for their sturdy and unyielding hostility to slavery. In a certain sense the Abolitionists of a later pe-

riod entered into and completed the labors of these

noble and far-seeing men. But I am not to write a

history of the introduction of slavery into this

country, nor to record the efforts of some of the

founders of the Republic to resist its encroach-

ments. I set my stake at the beginning of the later movement against slavery, which, dating from 1830, went forward with constantly increasing momentum until the fetters of the slave were melted in the flames of war; and my sketches will relate chiefly to the earlier years of this newer agitation. At the date above mentioned there was hardly a ripple of excitement about slavery in any part of the nation. The fathers of the Republic had fallen asleep; the Anti-Slavery sentiments of the country, defeated in the spasmodic Missouri struggle in 1821, had become too feeble to utter even a whisper. From one year's end to another there was scarcely a newspaper in all the land that made the slightest allusion to the subject. The Abolition societies in which Franklin and Rush and Jay were once so active were either dead or sleeping. One voice there was, and one only. Need I say that was the voice of a Quaker? It was Benjamin Lundy, who, in his little paper with a great name-The Genius of Universal Emancipation-lifted up that "voice crying in the wilderness," first on the banks of the Ohio, subsequently in Baltimore, then a mart of the domestic traffic in slaves. It was a brave and an earnest voice, but it was scarcely heard outside of the Quaker body to which Mr. Lundy belonged, and which had itself become almost as torpid as other religious bodies on this question. There was a time, as some one has said, when one Quaker was ake the whole country for twenty miles around to shake one Quaker! The cotton traffic had become immensely profitable, and Quakers in the great cities loved its gains as well as others. The still, small voice of conscience was overwhelmed by the hoarse clamors of avarice. It was a universally accepted proverb that slavery was absolutely necesary to the production of a staple that was filling the coffers of Northern merchants and manufactur ers with untold wealth. The moral sense of the people of the North became paralyzed. Pulpit and press were generally silent. If they spoke at all it was only to say that slavery was too dangerous a subject to be discussed-that the Union would not long survive its agitation. To Benjamin Lundy chiefly belongs the honor of keeping the flame of Anti-Slavery sentiment from utterly dying out in those dark days, and putting the burning torch of liberty into the hands of the man raised up by Providence to lead the new crusade against the Slave Power.

William Lloyd Garrison, the originator and leader of the latest American movement against slavery, was born at Newburyport, Mass., on the 12th of December, 1804. His father was a sea-captain from Nova Scotia, and a man of some literary ambition. His mother was a deeply religious woman-a Baptist, when to be such in Massachusetts required no small amount of moral courage. The son inherited the mother's intuitive reverence for God and for human nature as His image, her fine moral and spiritual sensitiveness, and her abhorrence of oppression in all its forms. As a boy he was responsive to those sentiments of liberty and patriotism which pervaded the political and social atmosphere of the time. His opinions upon every question affecting the public welfare rested upon the solid basis of the Divine Law. Ethical considerations in his mind outweighed all others, and any compromise with an unjust or oppressive institution was in his eyes a sin to be rebaked and denounced. His clear moral vision penetrated at once all the subterfuges of the champions and apologists of slavery, enabled him to discern the true character of the system, and to depict it in language that stirred the consciences and moved the hearts of those who read or listened.

Mr. Garrison found his high school and college in a printing office in his native town, from which he graduated with honor after a long and faithful apprenticeship. During the period of his minority ne became deeply interested in current moral and political questions, upon which he wrote frequently and acceptably for the newspaper on which he daily worked as a printer, The Newburyport Herald. He also contributed to a Boston paper a series of political essays, which, being anonymous, were by many attributed to the Hon. Timothy Pickering, then one of the most eminent citizens of Massachusetts. At the end of his apprenticeship he became the editor of a new paper. The Newburgport Free Press. It was distinguished for its high moral tone, but proved unremunerative, as such papers generally do. He was next heard of as the editor of The Na tional Philanthropist, in Boston, the first paper over established to support the doctrine of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. The theme was congenial to him, and he discussed it with great earnestness and ability. The motto of the paper was his own. It expressed a great truth in these words: "Moderate drinking is the down-hill road to drunkenness." This was in 1827-28. While engaged upon this paper he made the acquaintance of Benjamin Lundy, who came to Boston for the purpose of interesting some of the people of that city in the question of slavery.

Some time in 1828 Mr. Garrison accepted an invitation to go to Bennington, Vermont, to establish a paper for the support of John Quincy Adam,

for the Presidency. The title of this paper was The Journal of the Times. As a boy, I had greatly admired The National Philanthropist, and had tried my own 'prentice hand as a writer in its columns. But I found new cause for admiring The Journal of the Times in the fact that it was published in my native State. How eagerly did I read and file away for preservation every number as it came to the office in which I was serving my own apprenticeship-The Watchman office in Montpelier. It was to me the ideal newspaper, and it stirred in my youthful breast that ambition of editorship which springs up in the breast of every boy who learns to handle a composing-stick. Mr. Garrison did not neglect the purpose for which his paper was established. He supported Mr. Adams with zeal and ability, but he also discussed questions of reform which were quite distasteful to some of his readers. He was the champion of temperance and peace, and Lundy's Genius of Universal Emancipation, which was among his exchanges, fanned his instinctive hatred of slavery to an intense heat. He wrote a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which he sent to all the postmasters in the State of Vermont, begging them to procure signatures thereto. In that day postmasters enjoyed the privilege of receiving and sending letters free of postage, and Mr. Garrison succeeded in getting a large number of signatures to his petition, which caused quite a flutter in Washington. Mr. Lundy's paper was a small, dingy-looking

sheet, published but once a mouth. He spent the

greater portion of his time in travelling from place to place procuring subscribers and endeavoring to excite an interest in the subject by conversation and lecturing. In some instances he carried the head-rules, column-rules and subscription book of his paper with him, and when he came to a town where he found a printing office, he would stop long enough to print and mail a number of The Genius, He travelled for the most part on foot, carrying a heavy pack. He was a man of slight figure, though of a wiry temperament, and these exertions no doubt overtaxed his strength. In his boyhood he had seen coffles of Virginia slaves going down the Ohio on their way to the far South, and his Quaker education had so intensified his hatred of the slave system that he counted no labor or sacrifice on his part too great to be endured in efforts for its suppression No apostle of the Christian faith ever exhibited a more ardent and unselfish devotion to his work than that which characterized the anti-slavery labors of this devoted but simple-minded Quaker, who obeyed the rule of his sect in "minding the light" of the Divine Spirit in his own soul. The torch of liberty which Mr. Garrison was holding aloft in the Green Mountains of Vermont naturally attracted his attention and kindled a new hope in his bosom. His heart yearned toward the young champion of freedom, and he longed to enlist him more fully in the cause-to make him, if it were possible, his condutor. So, staff in hand, in the Winter frost and snow, he walked all the long and weary way from Baltimore to Bennington. The meeting of these two men under the shadow of the Green Mountains, whose winds were ever the swift messengers of freedom, may be regarded as the beginning of a movement that was destined, under God, to work the overthrow of American slavery. From this fresh mountain spring came forth the moral influences which, feeble at the first, became at length too mighty to be resisted. The two men took sweet and solemn counsel together, and formed a resolution whose final results were seen in the deliverance of their country from slavery, and proclaimed in the exaltant shouts of millions of emancipated bondsmen. The immediate result of the conference was that Mr. Garrison agreed to join Mr. Lundy in Baltimore within a very short time, and to take upon himself the principal labor of editing The Genius of Universal Empirication (to be issued thenceforth weekly), while Mr. Lendy was to devote himself mainty to the work of obtaining subscribers and delivering anti-slavery lectures.

It is of the movement thus began, and which I oined at a very early day, that I have undertaken to give the readers of Fun TRIBUNE, in a few numbers, some of my "Recollections."

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

THE SEASON OPENING EARLY-RECENT ARRIVALS, PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. NEWPORT, R. I., June 12,-The steamer Bristol, of the Fall River Line, when she touched here this morning on her way from New York to Fall River, landed 130 passengers (nearly all of whom were Summer residents), forty-four horses and twenty-five earriages, the property of cottagers, It is a remarkable fact that the cottagers are very early in coming this year and at tais date no enough to shake the country for twenty miles less than one hundred and twenty-five well-known famiegin to present a very animated appearance and few secure work of some kind, and that, too, at fair prices The streets and avenues also are alive and the principal business thoroughfare - Thames-st. - is frequently blocked with all kinds of vehicles, from a coach and four to the most inferior express wagon. The irives also begin to be very attractive. The livery stable keepers have reduced the prices of horseflesh to certain extent, but the stranger will do well to inquire the price before venturing out with an equipage of any port has suffered in consequence of the unwise policy of taking advantage of strangers. A cheap cab system has been established which is working satisfactority. The hotel-keepers and those who take "Summer boarders at crivate houses," are generally charging last year's prices, aithough a number have made up their minds to charge only fair prices, hoping thereby to make more noney than they would by sticking to old prices and

Mr. Theo, A. Havemeyer, the Austrian Consul at New-York, arrived to-day at the Andrews Villa, on Believneave., for which he pays the handsome sum of \$5,000. This is, by far, the highest price paid by any of the cot-

This is, by far, the highest price paid by any of the coltagers this scoom.

One of the Cliff cattages has been rented to Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Cyrus W. Fleid and her two daughters have arrived for the season. W. A. Street, Philip Schuyler, Mrs. H. A. Tailer, F. W. Stevens, Mrs. H. C. Potter, C. F. Chickering, L. L. Lorillard, William Oothout, Miss. M. E. Gray, Lispenard Stewart, M. Howland, J. P. Kernoehan, C. L. Watlen, W. W. Astor, Mahlon Sands, all of New-York, have recently arrived at their collages.

Mr. Hall, the proprietor of the Small Hotel, on the Cliffs, who owns a colony of cottages as well, has not had any luck as yet, but be expects to have all the rooms taken in due senson. Usuaily as this date he has nil his cottages rented.

The Sunday night tripy of the boats of the Fall River Line will begin on Sunday next, to the great convenience

ue will begin on Sunday next, to the great convenience the public m general. The Winter boats will also be used on the line next week to accommodate the rush

of passengars and freight.

The arrangements for the entertainment of the 23d
Regiment of Brooklyn are nearly completed. Several
of the best military companies in the State, together
with the troops from Fort Adams, will join in the pro-

cessiou.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, her son, Mr. W. W. Astor and Mrs. William Astor, have arrived at their cottages.

Mr. L. L. Loribard, of New-York, ex-Commowore of the Newport Yacht Club, has brought out his steam yacht and she attracts no little attention white gilding in and about this harbor.

Professor Agassiz arrived from Boston to-day at his villa on Castle Hill, near the entrance to the harbor.

Mr. Bancroft, the historian, reported as being ill, is new able to leave his room.

ARMY ORDERS.

Washington, June 13 .- The following First Lieutemants, having been found by a retiring board in-capacitated for active service, are granted leave of abence until further orders; H. M. Benson, 7th Infantry; D. A. Griffith, 3d Infantry: T. B. Briggs, 14th Infantry, and Nelson Brownson, 6th Infantry.

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Ordnance Department are made: Major W. A. Marye, from the Benicia Arsenal, California, to command the arsenal at Augusta, Ga.; First Lieutenant M. W. Lyon, from the Allegheny (Penn.) Arsenal to the Bentein Arsonal, and Captain A. S. M. Morgan, Ordnance Storekeeper, from the Rock Island (Ill.) Arsenal to the Allegheny Arsenal.

to the Alieghery Arsenal.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Jones, Assistant InspectorGeneral, will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, and inspect
the Quartermaster's storehouse and cavalry stables
trecently established, and report whother the instructions for their erection have been economically and
properly complied with. On compistion of this duty he
will return to his station in this city. Leave for six
months, with permission to leave the Department of the
Missouri, is granted to Captain P. L. Lee, 10th Cavalry.
Captain J. R. Myrick, 3d Artiliery, will conduct a detachment of recruits to the Department of Dakota.

"And phat does yez ax for the caliker?"
"Six cents, ma'am." "Saxteen? Oile give yet fitteen." "You misunderstand me, na'am. I said six
cents." "Ook, then, Oile give yez folve cints."—[Boston
Transcript.

At the salon in Paris, before an admirable retrait of a gentieman well known for his rare qualities as a core, a visitor said: "Inatis a speaking insees of X. isn't it it' "Yes," replied his companion, "so speaking that you can hardly refrain from telling him to saut up."